

THE BRITISH COLUMBIAN.

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This journal is published every Thursday morning at the office, Columbia-street, New Westminster. Single copy, price 1s. 6d. Terms per quarter, 10s. or \$2.50; half-yearly, 18s. or \$4.50; and yearly £1 10s. or \$25.

Copies of this paper can be had at the book store of Mr. S. T. Tilley, Columbia-street.

Clergymen will be served with this Journal at one-half the above rates.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

All advertisements for insertion in the British Columbian must be paid in advance. Those for longer periods than one month are required to be paid for each month in advance.

Notice to Advertisers.—We would call the attention of business men, especially those in Victoria, Portland, and San Francisco, desirous of cultivating the British Columbia trade, to the fact that we have made arrangements with Ballou by which the British Columbian will have a large and general circulation throughout this entire colony, and consequently will afford an excellent medium for advertising.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

The British Columbian.

NEW WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY, MAY 30.

THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

How will it affect British America in general, and British Columbia in particular?

The storm which we have seen looming up in the distance for years has been gradually, but surely, nearing and thickening in its approach, until at last it has burst forth in all its fury upon the devoted heads of our American neighbors. Blood has been shed; thousands have sworn in their wrath and hate that they will shed the last drop in their veins in support of the position they have taken.

It has long been the opinion of thinking minds that slavery—the plague-spot of the nation, and the great bone of contention between the North and the South—would sooner or later eventuate in a civil war, and smash up the Union.

Had the South succeeded in electing their man at the late Presidential election, the present rupture would probably have been postponed, but not averted. The saying of the old heathen sage, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," had never a more striking illustration than was exhibited in the late election campaign in the United States.

If the Great Spirit had come down on purpose to confuse, divide, and defeat the slavery party, they could not have pursued a wilder or more suicidal course than they did—a course which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln. The South "swore in their haste that they would not have such a man to reign over them"; hence the secession, first of South Carolina, followed by several other States, and the formation of the Southern Confederacy, with all the dire train of consequent evils.

The position of the South now is, "let the Constitution of the Union be so altered as to conform to that adopted by the Southern Confederacy, and war shall cease and the Union shall be restored"; or if the North will concede to them the right to secede, give the possession of the forts and other Federal property located in the South, and recognize them in every respect as an independent nation, they will agree to disagree, and friendly relations shall be established.

Is it likely that Lincoln and his advisers will hastily agree to either of these propositions? Or is it likely the South will "back down" from the position it has taken? We think there is little probability of either. It is possible, nay from last advices it seems probable, that some of the border States may mediate; but whether a reconciliation can be effected, appears to us somewhat doubtful. It is our earnest desire that such may be the result, but from the history as well as the present aspect of the great storm, the conviction is pressed upon us "that the end is not yet."

It would be supererogatory to go further into this subject, as our readers are put in possession of the news from time to time, and can judge for themselves; but while we have no desire to be like him who takes a dog by the ears, yet we cannot but feel a deep interest in these troubles, because we are and must be seriously affected by their existence and continuance.

Canada, and the other Eastern Provinces, which are rapidly assuming the position of a great power, must be more than ever attached to the British Throne, satisfied with their unrivalled institutions, and sanguine of their glorious destiny. Large numbers of British subjects, and of the peace-loving Americans now resident in the States, will seek a home in British America, which must result in large accessions to our population. Agriculturalists, in view of the high prices they are likely to realize for their produce during the continuance of the war, will be stimulated to enlarge their fields and extend their operations. When the farming community is prosperous, life and vigor are diffused through all the ramifications of society. And last, but not least, the present difficulties of the great Republic

cannot fail to fix the attention of Great Britain and her American Provinces upon the vast importance of constructing, with all possible haste, the great highway through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific, which has so long been talked about, and which must become a fact at no distant day.

The events now transpiring in our own and surrounding nations, all tend towards lessening the difficulties and increasing the importance of opening this route. We may hope the Imperial and Canadian Parliaments now in session will not close without doing something in regard to this important matter. Let the site for this road be once surveyed and decided upon, and the rich and extensive districts of Red River, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, will speedily be filled up by an agricultural population. The very prospect of such a highway in the distance is already producing good effects, and the nearer that prospect approaches, the more will these effects be realized. In everything, therefore, which is calculated to hasten the consummation of that great enterprise, we must feel a lively interest.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

Friday last being the 42d anniversary of Her Majesty's birth, was very generally observed as a holiday by all classes of the inhabitants of New Westminster.

The weather was clear and pleasant, with a bright sun and gentle western breeze, both of which tended greatly to promote the enjoyment of the people, who appeared to have turned out en masse to do honor to the natal day of England's model Queen. The cares attendant upon business operations were laid aside for the occasion, and the day devoted to healthful recreation and general amusement. The shipping in the harbor were gallantly decked with banners, and from the tops of many of the buildings waved the flag of old England and the American star-spangled banner.

At 12 o'clock, noon, Mr. J. T. Scott honored the day with a royal salute of 21 guns.

At 1 o'clock a sailing match came off—distance 7 miles—between the yachts "Swallow," "Pilot," "Change," and "Coquette." The wind being favorable, the boats started off in admirable style, were well managed, and for some time it was doubtful which would obtain the prize. Gradually, however, the "Pilot" took the lead, and after a warmly contested race came in the winner, having made the distance in one hour and six minutes.

In the evening two rowing matches came off. In the first race three boats contested, viz., the "Rocket," "J. T. Scott," and "Colonel's Gig." This was an exciting race, and each at last its backers ready to risk their pile on the issue of the contest. It was, after a long pull and a strong pull the "Rocket" shot ahead, and came in the victor. The second race was between the "Wake-man" and "J. T. Scott," the latter winning easily.

Then, by way of testing whether the victory was owing to a superiority in the construction of the boat or to the better oarsmanship of the winning crew, an exchange of crews was made and another race run, on which occasion the "Wake-man" won, which clearly settled the question in favor of the crew of the "J. T. Scott."

During the races our beautiful harbor presented a gay and lively appearance, with scores of canoes and other small craft gliding up and down on its smooth surface, some propelled by Anglo-Saxon in sail, and others by the red-skinned natives of the forest, who sometimes tested their ability with the paddle against their pale-faced neighbors, but generally with doubtful success, the red man being manifestly inferior to the white in muscular power and physical endurance.

Capt. Irving, of the steamer Col. Moody, having very generously placed his vessel at the service of the people of New Westminster, without fee or reward, in order that they might avail themselves of a pleasure trip, at 10 o'clock in the morning a company of about one hundred, men, women and children, started on an excursion up Pitt river, as far as the head of Pitt lake. Capt. Wyld took command of the vessel, and to his untiring efforts to please and render the trip in every sense agreeable and pleasant, the passengers owe a debt of gratitude which we feel assured, will not soon be forgotten.

We have neither time nor space to enter into a minute detail of the magnificent scenery presented to view on either side of the river, from its mouth to the upper end of the lake. Suffice it to say that it affords abundant material for the pencil of the artist, the inspirations of the poet, the study of the geologist, and, we doubt not, at some day not far distant, a rich field for the labors of the miner. Buried, as the lake is, in the bosom of mountains towering thousands of feet heavenward, whose summits are crowned with eternal snow, and down whose rugged sides rush innumerable cataracts which mingle with the waters of the lake, to which is added a stillness profound, save the whispering of the wind among the tree-tops, a more delightful spot could not well be chosen whereto spend a quiet day away from the busy scenes of labor, to drink in the pure air of heaven, and to meditate on the wondrous work of nature and of nature's God.

Arrived at the head of the lake lunch was prepared, which was provided in abundance and served

in excellent style by Mr. Frank Richards. The ladies and children first partook of refreshments, and were speedily followed by the gentlemen, who did ample justice to the good things set before them. After the lunch followed the usual loyal toasts, all of which were heartily responded to, with one bare exception, viz., the health of His Excellency Governor Douglas. The chairman (Mr. Holbrook) in proposing this toast, remarked that in all British Colonies it was customary, on occasions like this, to drink to the health of the Governor—not so much as a matter of compliment to the individual, but rather on account of his distinguished position as the representative of Her Majesty—and as such he hoped that all would heartily respond. The health of the Governor was then proposed, but not a single individual in the company, the chairman alone excepted, moved from his seat or raised a glass. Comment on a fact like this is quite unnecessary. It speaks for itself. We could not, however, but feel a degree of regret that such a feeling should exist on the part of the people toward His Excellency; but he has only himself to blame for it. His conduct toward the people of British Columbia has been such as to deserve nothing better; and if to act the part of an absolute despot is more congenial to his feelings than to enjoy the respect and goodwill of the people over whom he is appointed to rule, then let him enjoy his unenviable position while he may, and make the most of it.

On the downward trip Capt. Wyld put in to shore at McLean's farm, to give the company an opportunity to inspect the premises and pay their respects to the worthy proprietor and his good lady. Mr. McLean kindly received his numerous company of visitors, and entertained them with all the new milk they felt disposed to drink. They then strolled through his fields, inspected his cattle, (of which he has a large stock, in fine condition,) and after spending an hour on shore, the whistle gave the signal to return on board, and in a few minutes the steamer, with her happy freight, was bound for New Westminster, where she safely arrived about eight o'clock in the evening. Before going on shore votes of thanks were moved to Capt. Irving for the use of his vessel, and to Capt. Wyld for his very efficient services during the day, which, of course, were carried unanimously, and three hearty cheers given in addition. The company then separated, all well pleased and perfectly satisfied.

At night several bonfires were kindled on Columbia street, on which were sacrificed a host of old barrels and boxes, and around which gathered many of Her Majesty's loyal British Columbia subjects, to speak of her many virtues, wish her a long and happy reign, and closed the day's proceedings by singing the NATIONAL ANTHEM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Municipal Council.

The council met, May 20th, pursuant to adjournment. Members present: The President, and Messrs. Manson, Cornish, Holbrook, Brown, and Dickinson. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A communication from the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, informing the council that the lands owned by the Government, and which were to be sold at an early date.

A communication from Wm. Ross, offering to make the cross-way on Ellice street twenty feet in width instead of twelve, for the additional sum of £100.

A tender from A. Osborne, offering to make the approaches to the North-East Bridge for the sum of \$25,000, and to erect a new bridge for the sum of \$25,000, in addition to the sum of \$25,000 for the approaches.

A communication from the Surveyors in fixing the grade of Columbia street.

Specification for grading the upper part of Douglas street, read.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Holbrook, That tenders be advertised for making a roadway, 24 ft. wide, up the centre of Ellice street, connecting with the present roadway on Columbia street and terminating on the rising ground above Agnes street west; the crossway to built on a level, with the present crossway on Columbia street, and all land to be burned off the entire width of the street—carried.

Moved by Mr. Brown, seconded by Mr. Cornish, That the sum of twelve dollars be awarded to John Hall, for services with the Surveyors in planning the grade on Columbia street—carried.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook, seconded by Mr. Manson, That A. Osborne's tender for mending approaches to North-East Bridge be accepted—carried.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the specifications for grading the upper part of Douglas street be passed, and that tenders be advertised for its construction, to be received on Monday next—carried.

Moved by Mr. Manson, seconded by Mr. Brown, That the Committee of Public Works be instructed to report on Agnes street west, at next meeting, and prepare specifications for the same—carried.

Moved by Mr. Holbrook, seconded by Mr. Cornish, That the Clerk apply by letter to the Governor, with the resolution passed for the application for a larger grant of land for the cemetery, and its being placed in the hands of the council—carried.

Moved by Mr. Cornish, seconded by Mr. Manson, That there being no Attorney General in British Columbia, the President of this Council apply to His Excellency the Governor for a copy of all laws and ordinances relative to this colony, as a reference to assist the council in its proceedings—carried.

The committee of council to meet at the clerk's office on Wednesday evening, to consider the amendments necessary to be made to the municipal council act.

On motion the council adjourned.

[A series of resolutions introduced by Mr. Cornish, relative to the appointment of a city Engineer, and other matters of importance, were compelled to lay over for want of space.—Ed.]

Nor So.—The Press of the 21st contains the following: "The Adelaide Cooper laid off outside yesterday afternoon for a pilot to take her through to New Westminster."

She was soon boarded by one and immediately sailed up the straits for that port, where she will probably stay today.

This is wholly incorrect, as the Adelaide Cooper neither laid off for a pilot, nor was boarded by one. We believe Mr. Titum made chase with a White-boat but could not overtake her. She came into our Port without experiencing any difficulty, and Capt. Dingley

says the entrance is both safe and easy. We consider it very important to have a pilot stationed at the mouth; but to suppose that our Pilot is to make Victoria head quarters, and expect our ships to stop there for him, and pay double pilotage is rather too much.

From San Francisco Direct.—We would direct the attention of the commercial men of this colony to an advertisement in another column, from Messrs. Wright & Nelson. It is to be hoped our merchants will eagerly avail themselves of this arrangement, both on account of the great saving in expense, and the tendency it will be to others. We only want men of sufficient capital and enterprise to import direct, in order to make British Columbia all that nature designed she should be, and not Westminister worthy the name of her capital. New Westminister merchants, by cordially co-operating in this matter, make a semi-monthly line for the season?—Ed.

OFFICIAL LAND SHAKES.—It appears from our late files of Eastern papers, that Attorney-General Fisher of New Brunswick has, in direct contravention of the law, made and provided thereunder, been engaged in speculating in Crown Lands, an investigation into which has resulted in his removal from the Executive Council. What a scattering such a law would make in these two colonies, where nearly all the available agricultural lands, are held by our LAND SHAKERS officials!

OUR HOSPITAL.—An old citizen went down by the Otter on Sunday, to the Victoria Hospital. It is possible that, with a large amount of money collected for the purpose, we are not to have an Hospital of our own, and of expending our money in the way of the temporary Str. Victoria. Would it not be well to make a pressing application to His Excellency, on his return, for the redress of this grievance?

BONES FOUND.—The bodies of two men were picked up, one on the Fraser above this, and the other in P.B. River, and brought to this city on Tuesday last, when the Coroner, Judge Stew, empaneled a jury; but as the Indian who discovered the bodies was absent, the matter was adjourned. It is pretty certain that one is the body of the unfortunate watchman lost off the Str. Hope some time in April. Decomposition has so far advanced in the other as we fear, to defy identification.

CUSTOMS REVENUE.—The customs revenue for the week ending May 25, was—Duties, £1213 11 4; Harbor dues, £14 16 5; Head Money, £54 4; Tonnage Dues, £18 0 6; Warehouse Fees, 29 0 6. Total, £1251 11 9.

A VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS has been formed at Nanaimo, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against Indians. Mr. Nicol has been appointed to the chief command.

CROWN OIL.—Several communications, and other important matter, are unavoidably laid over till next issue.

NEWS FROM ABOVE.

CAYOOSH.—The Town of Cayoosh is decidedly on the advance, and promises to be a large and important place. Messrs. James & Co. have got an excellent saw-mill in operation, and have reduced the price of lumber from \$80 to \$50, which will act as a stimulus to building. There are a large number of miners at work in this vicinity, and all doing well—many of the benches paying from three to ten cents to the pan. Places supposed to be too poor to pay wages are now turning out rich prospects, so that the mining of this region is now becoming very considerable, and rapidly on the increase.

CANNOO.—The news from this golden land is very satisfactory. The persevering miners who prospected and stuck to this field are bound to reap a rich reward. The gold is found on the bed-rock coarse and in plenty. Provisions are abundant and cheap, and both merchants and miners, in excellent spirits. The miners have passed a law prohibiting Chinese from entering this field, believing that as the white man has, by persevering energy and in spite of great difficulties, prospected and opened up these mines, it would be unfair to allow "John," with his bag of tricks, to step in and reap that which another has sown. Towards of eight weeks ago, the news of provisions left Cayoosh during last week for Cariboo.

SANIKILAMEN.—A traveller from Sanikilamen passed through our city this week, en route to Victoria, for goods. He reports that, although the unusual height of the water in that part this Spring, has disappointed the hopes of those mining on the low bars, the prospects in general are excellent. He says that district is being worked by a large number of men. High bench-diggings are being discovered, and there is little doubt that the Sanikilamen, a few months hence, will be regarded as a highly interesting portion of our mining region. Provisions are high, Flour, 25c. per lb.; Bacon and Beans, 45c.; and other things in proportion. The railway men hope to be open for pack-trains in about two weeks, when all the supplies will go by that route.

HARRISON LAKE SILVER MINES.—Messrs. Humphreys & Churchill came down from their lead on Harrison Lake last week, bringing several specimens which they had assayed at the Government Assay Office in this city; and the report, which we have seen, gives about eight ounces of silver to the ton. And if worked by the new process described in a letter to the London Times, would yield \$80 to the ton, which, for all things, is very good. These specimens were obtained at an elevation of 2500 or 3000 feet up the mountain, at the junction of two spurs, where, as a matter of course, the strata is very much broken by the formation of the spurs. They think and found the lead soil and compact some few feet further down. A tunnel of about 100 or 120 feet will bring them 250 feet down on the lead. We have no doubt these gentlemen have got a "good thing," and will be amply repaid for their enterprise and outlay.

INDUSTRIAL CIRCULAR.—A Circular, in pamphlet form, by Capt. Gossett and Dr. Sedall, Honorary Secretaries, has been laid on our Table. We need make no apology for placing the following appeal before our readers, as it is an able document and speaks for itself:—

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CIRCULAR.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

At a meeting held at New Westminster on the 14th of March last, to consider the steps necessary for carrying out the wishes of the British Columbia public with reference to the Industrial Exhibition to be held in London in 1862, the following catalogue of proposed contributions was drawn up, and the undersigned sub-committee were named for New Westminster, with a view that other gentlemen, throughout the Colony, interested in the respective classes of articles required, would join in furtherance of the object desired.

It may be observed that the advantages to be derived from our exposition in London are very great. In 1851, in five months, the Great Exhibition was visited by more than six millions of persons of all nations, comprising men of the highest intellects in the world; Chemists, Agriculturists, Merchants, Mechanics, Manufacturers, &c., &c., master minds in their respective walks of life, men capable of forming unexpected and sound opinions of the adaptability of the rudest articles for development into useful and lucrative branches of industry.

A common specimen of wild flax from an Indian Rancho, or the grass of an Indian basket, might to such men at once suggest the capability of our soil for producing some valuable yarn for textile fabrics.

Such an eminent Geologist as Sir Roderick Murchison on examining our samples of coal, with the specimens of sandstone and other neighboring rocks, would probably at once be able to pronounce most useful opinions for guiding us towards the best point of trial for other beds. This gentleman, years before the discovery of gold in Australia, foretold its existence there from the inspection of some geological specimens and his perception of their analogy with those of other known gold

countries; it is not impossible that were he to see our specimens, aided by a map, he might indicate the position of the gold in rock, that which we are all anxious to discover, but where to seek it none of us have yet been able to form any very definite idea.

Hundreds of thousands of laboring men too with their families, resorted to the Great World's Fair of 1851, and will do so in 1862: samples of the fruits of a week's earnings by a single man or gang at various mines, with models of the simple and inexpensive tools required, would prove to numbers of struggling hard-worked Englishmen how easily a livelihood might be earned here, and induce many to visit our country.

The exhibition of our farm and garden produce, accompanied by hand books we propose publishing in England, showing the cheapness of our land, its abundance, explaining the mode of obtaining it, and pointing out the means of getting to the Colony, will tempt numbers of poor men to make an effort to come to a place, where poverty is unknown amongst the working classes, and where common industry and prudence are rewarded, always with independence, frequently by wealth. We encourage immigration, should be the aim, because it is the interest, of every man in the colony. Immigration of farmers would cheapen provisions at the mines; immigration of miners would, by raising more gold, increase the Revenue and therefore the means of making roads; good roads would still further lessen the cost of food; and it is surely evident to every man, even if he only intends mining in British Columbia for a few summers, that good roads would enhance his comfort, and cheap provisions add to his gains.

Nor is it to be supposed that we have nothing to show worth sending, this would be a mistaken notion; as very appropriately remarked by Mr. Barnard of Yale, "we and we shall see, in Canada, in 51 every one felt as perhaps many do here now, that we had nothing to send, but when everything was collected into one, it was wonderful what a lot of good specimens we had amassed."

To some it may appear strange, even absurd, that we should suggest insects, butterflies, &c., as objects of worth sending home; but, as the aim desired, is to make our Exhibition interesting to all classes, and as there are thousands of persons who devote themselves to such collections as insects and butterflies, and who would travel many a mile to study the varieties of a new country, it is evidently wise to send everything that may attract spectators; the friend who might perhaps be in the local business and whilst waiting for his naturalist companion his mind would be turned to our fields. This is no exaggerated case; many such occurred at the 1851 Exhibition. We must omit no means, however slight they may be, to attract general notice to our colony; we wish our people to be informed of the way to bring it into people's minds is to bring it before their eyes under varied aspects, suited to various tastes.

If the colony omits to take advantage of the opportunity offered in 1862, it may be years before such another presents itself, and it behooves us to be up and stirring, hand in hand and wide awake, to determine to our advertisement for immigrants, for such in reality would be the exhibition of our products; the practical effect of which may be the setting in of a human tide from other countries to our shores, with its sequence of direct communication by various routes, the introduction of capitalists amongst us, and the rapid development of this part of our colony.

On the United efforts therefore of the colonists scattered throughout the country will success depend; these efforts, by a proper subdivision of labor always essential for attaining a great end, being directed into the channels most congenial to the tastes and pursuits of individuals, it is surely hoped therefore that every one will endeavor to contribute according to his inclination some article whether trading, or assist others in doing so; thus, a whole will be produced of which British Columbia shall not be ashamed; and, to aid those who might be willing to assist, but who may not know how to proceed, and forward specimens, the following list of articles is accompanied by notes which it is hoped may prove useful.

In conclusion, be it remembered, Time is very short; any body who will help should begin at once; everything must quit this Colony for England about the middle of October at latest.

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves legally responsible for anything which may appear under the above head. Communications, in order to insure insertion must be brief, of public importance, and must be accompanied with the writer's name and the address of the author.

WHO IS TO BLAME?

To the Editor of the British Columbian.
Sir,—From an article in your issue of the 23d inst., headed "Official Robbery and Outrage," it would appear that there is something materially wrong in our land system, more especially as regards the application of Scrip. As the case cited is of importance to all interested in the welfare of the colony, it would be well to know whether the blame rests with those who framed the conditions embodied in the Land Bill and Scrip, or with Col. Moody, whose duty it is to carry them out. It may appear to many that the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works is alone to blame in the matter; but perhaps the public are not aware that the Chief Commissioner had nothing whatever to do with the framing of the Land Bill, Scrip, or Certificate of Title—consequently, though having to deal with them in his official capacity, he cannot be held responsible for the rotten foundation upon which they are based.

JUSTICE.

New Westminster, May 27, 1861.
[As to who is to blame in the matter referred to, we presume there can be one opinion, as we are governed by one man, who is a despot, and does not delegate any of his power to his subordinates. In fact, we believe our Chief Commissioner and other officials have less discretionary power than a merchant's clerk. They cannot go beyond the word of the Czar, to do good or bad.—Ed.]

From our Extra of Monday last.

Arrival of the Nanaimo Packet.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS.

Kentucky for the Union.

Insurrection in South Carolina.

GENERAL NEWS.

The schooner Nanaimo Packet, Capt. Hall, arrived here from Victoria last evening. The Captain very kindly handed us a copy of the *Colonist Extra*, which we copy entire:

The Cortes arrived at Victoria on Friday last, bringing Pony dispatches to May 8th.

The great San Francisco Union Demonstration came off on the 12th inst. It was declared that California was unconditionally for the Union.

St. Louis, May 6th.
The steamer Columbia, with the Albany Burgess Corps, Salem Guards, a detachment of the 71st Regt., and two 12-pound howitzers for the 7th Regiment, sailed Saturday afternoon.

Gen. Patterson has prepared a flying railroad artillery battery for use on the Annapolis and Washington railroad.

It is reported that all Secessionists have been warned to leave Washington.

Capt. Engle has been ordered to the command of the frigate Cumberland.

A letter from the interior of South Carolina says that while the writer was absent at Charleston, a fight with negroes occurred in his town. They burned 12 buildings and stores in the town, and four more in the vicinity. Eight negroes were hung, and a dozen more soon would be.

The Jersey loaded with the Commodore Alexander, and the Major and the frigates.

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